

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From	To	Stage	Date
White, West Fork:	<i>Feet</i>			<i>Feet</i>	
Anderson, Ind.	12	30	30	15.2	30
Noblesville, Ind.	14	30	31	16.4	30
Elliston, Ind.	19	30	31	22.0	31
Edwardsport, Ind.	14	30	(¹)		
Tennessee: Riverton, Ala.	33	7	10	34.1	8
Illinois:					
Morris, Ill.	13	30	(¹)		
Peru, Ill.	14	(¹)	(¹)		
Henry, Ill.	7	1	(¹)		
Peoria, Ill.	16	5	23	18.5	3-11
Havana, Ill.	14	27	(¹)		
Beardstown, Ill.	12	(¹)	(¹)		
Sulphur:					
Ringo Crossing, Tex.	20	18	23	23.0	21
Finley, Tex.	24	23	26	24.9	25-26
North Platte: North Platte, Nebr.	5	(¹)	1	5.3	{ Feb. 28- 29 W
Grand: Chillicothe, Mo.	18	30	(¹)		
WEST GULF DRAINAGE					
Sabine:					
Logansport, La.	25	(¹)	1	25.2	1
Bon Wier, Tex.	20	1	3	20.3	2
Trinity, Elm Fork: Carrollton, Tex.	7	18	18	7.6	18
		20	22	7.9	20
Trinity:					
Dallas, Tex.	25	16	25	34.0	21
Trinidad, Tex.	28	20	(¹)	37.2	26
Long Lake, Tex.	40	31	(¹)		
Liberty, Tex.	25	(¹)	8	26.6	2-4
		15	31	26.1	21-22
Guadalupe: Victoria, Tex.	16	(¹)	1	19.4	Feb. 29

¹ Continued from last month.² Continued at end of month.

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING MARCH, 1924

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., Apr. 4, 1924]

The following data are reported in the "Notice to Mariners" of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Mean level during March, 1924:				
Above mean sea level at New York.....	601.07	578.69	571.26	244.88
Above or below—				
Mean stage of February, 1924.....	-0.26	-0.02	-0.01	+0.03
Mean stage of March, 1923.....	-0.40	-0.27	+0.26	+0.14
Average stage for March, last 10 years.....	-0.67	-1.28	-0.38	-0.60
Highest recorded March stage.....	-1.25	-4.26	-2.59	-2.63
Lowest recorded March stage.....	+0.41	-0.27	+0.43	+0.58
Average relation of the March level to—				
February level.....		+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
April level.....		-0.3	-0.6	-0.7

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In March, 1924, 573.50 feet.

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS MARCH, 1924

By J. B. KINCEB

Much of March was unseasonable cold in all except the extreme northern portions of the country, and rainfall was frequent in most of the principal agricultural districts, though the total falls were considerably less

than normal from the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys southward. The cool weather was generally unfavorable for spring work, and the preparation of soil and the seeding of crops were considerably delayed. In the Southern States the first few days of the month and the last week were favorable for field work, but otherwise the continued wet soil and low temperatures were decidedly unfavorable.

The planting of cotton was very backward at the close of the month, though some planting had been done in the southern portions of the east Gulf States and in the Florida Peninsula. Planting in Texas was confined to the southern third of the State, and germination and progress of the early planted was generally poor because of the unfavorable weather. There was considerable corn planted the latter part of the month in the South, and at the same time much ground was prepared in central districts, but the preparation for planting was behind the average season.

The weather was generally favorable for wheat in the States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and the crop continued in good condition, especially in the Plains States, where soil moistures was unusually favorable. This crop showed some greening up in the Ohio Valley States at the close of the month, but on the whole the weather was rather unfavorable in that area. There was frequent alternate freezing and thawing, and heavy winterkilling resulted in many localities, especially in the central and southern portions of Indiana and Illinois and in Kentucky. It was fairly favorable for work in the spring wheat belt, although the latter part of the month was stormy and cold and but little work could be accomplished. It was generally unfavorable for seeding oats in the interior valley States and this work became much behind. Early seeded oats made fairly good progress in the Southwest, however, and improvement was noted in most other portions of the South.

Meadows and pastures showed general improvement in the Southeastern States and rain the latter part of the month greatly benefited grass lands in California, where severe drought had prevailed. There was considerable stormy weather in the Rocky Mountain districts which, together with the cold, was rather unfavorable for stock, but at the same time the precipitation was beneficial for the range, though more rain was needed in parts of the Southwest.

There was more or less damage to fruit in west Gulf districts about the 10th, and at the same time some slight frost damage was reported from the far northwestern States. There was considerable frost injury to early fruit also in Arizona, and to peaches and apricots in the north Pacific States during the week ending March 25. On the whole, however, the continued cool weather was favorable for fruit interests and no widespread harm had occurred at the close of the month. Trees were backward in budding out and blooming, which tended to lessen the danger of damage from frost. There was some damage to truck crops in the southeast by heavy rains, and low temperatures were very unfavorable for planting and replanting truck in the Southern States.